

CLAIMS

1. A terrestrial telescope with a digital camera comprising:

a group of objective lenses;

5 an imaging element disposed behind said group of objective lenses and constituting an imaging optical system in cooperation with said group of objective lenses;

a retractable optical-path-splitting means disposed as optical-path-splitting means between said group of
10 objective lenses and said imaging element;

an observation optical system for observing an optical image that is split outside of the optical path of said imaging optical system by said optical-path-splitting means; and

15 an imaging position correction means in which, when said optical-path-splitting means is retracted from the optical axis of said imaging optical system, an optical element for correcting an change in image-formation position caused by retraction of said optical-path-splitting means is
20 inserted into the optical axis of said imaging optical system in association with the retraction of said optical-path-splitting means.

2. A terrestrial telescope with a digital camera according to claim 1, characterized in that said optical
25 element is plane glass having a thickness that corrects a change in image-formation position in the optical axis

direction caused by retraction of said optical-path-splitting means.

3. A terrestrial telescope with a digital camera according to claim 1, characterized in that said imaging
5 position correction means controls retraction of said optical-path-splitting means and insertion of said optical element by means of a guide lever member that supports said optical-path-splitting means on one end and said optical element on another end.

10 4. A terrestrial telescope with a digital camera according to claim 2, characterized in that said plane glass is inserted perpendicularly to the optical axis of said imaging optical system.

5. A terrestrial telescope with a digital camera
15 according to claim 1, characterized in that the light-transmitting surface of said optical-path-splitting means is constituted as a plane that is inclined relative to the reflecting surface of said optical-path-splitting means so as to correct an image-formation positional deviation in the
20 direction crossing the central optical axis due to the central optical axis deviation in said imaging element arising from when said optical-path-splitting means is inserted and when it is retracted.

6. A terrestrial telescope with a digital camera
25 according to claim 5, characterized in that said optical-path-splitting means is a half-mirror.